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MDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DION CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democracy and the South. From the Times.

We have more than once expressed the belief that the Southern States would not be In so much haste to reunite with the Demopratic party of the North, as the leaders and prgaus of that party evidently expect. Gov-Prnor Orr's speech in Charleston not long ago confirmed this opinion. In common with a good many Southern politicians, who always before the war were Democrats, he now pro tests against any such coalition, and gives some very cogent reasons therefor.

A writer in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, writing from this city, comments on that speech in the following terms:-

"New York, April 8.—Governor Orr's speech at the banquet given by the Charleston Board of Trade, is published and commented upon by most New York papers. Its tone, in reference to parties, is not relished by Democrats. If the South (the late Confederate sentiment) has may friends at all at the North, they are to be found in the Democratic organization, and not among the radicals. Why the South should be advised to turn its back upon its friends, and coquet with the party which has waged this terrible war, and brought down all this ruin, is difficult to understand. For opposing the onward march of Radicalism, the Northern Democrats were driven out of power in 1860, and for six iong years since, for the crimes of standing by the Constitution and the rights of the South, these Democrats have suffered insuit and persecution, imprisonment and mobbing. If they have not been able to attain power and stop the pressure upon the South, power and stop the pressure upon the South, it has not been for the want of striving. The very reason of their failure has been their preamed sympathy for the South. The National sumed sympathy for the South. The National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864 declared 'the war to be a failure' on the part of the Federal Government, and that declaration was the cause of the party defeat in every Northern State. Now that the party has maintained its organization, and steadily increased its numbers, in the face of all these adverse circumstances, until as in Connecticut, it is beginning to regain its old ascendancy, and now that the Republican party is torn by intestine quarrels. Republican party is torn by intestine quarrels, and is on the verge of dissolution, it is a curious policy to destroy the old friends by deserting them, and give a new lease of power to the old

enemies by joining them.

The charge is made that the Democratic party The charge is made that the Democratic party of the North promised to stand by the South, and prevent coercion in 1861, and that the promise was not kept. In response, it is said that the party would have thrown itself into the breach it, at the critical moment, it had not been described by many of its prominent men. A large portion of its members were carried off into the Republican ranks by such Democratic leaders as Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Logan, For-ney, Sickles, Stanton, and Cochrane. This left the party in a helpless minority, and for refus-ing to follow those leaders into a crusade upon the South, it has been in a minority ever since the South, it has been in a minority ever since.

Now it is proposed that the South shall abandon
the consistent Domocrats (Franklin Pierce,
Thomas H. Seymour, Horatio Seymour, Charles
O'Conor, Isaac Toucey, and the like, and
affiliate, perhaps, with the party of which Butler, Logan, and Forney are leaders.

These are some of the reflections in which the
Democrats here indulge, in commenting upon
Governo Orr's proposed change at policy.

Governor Orr's proposed change of policy. Several points seem to be established by this

statement, made on behalf of the Democrats of the North:-1. If the "late Confederate sentiment" of the South has any friends at all in the North at

present, they are to be found in "the Democratic organization" as it still exists. 2. If the Democrats did not stop the war before the South was subdued, and leave them in possession of what they claimed as their rights and for which they plunged into rebellion, "it was not for the want of striving," but because they were overborne by the sentiment

of the Northern people. 3. The Democratic party would have "redeemed its promise to stand by the South and prevent coercion in 1861"-if "at the critica moment it had not been deserted by many of

its prominent men." 4. The "consistent Democrats," who were for throwing the "party into the breach" and going to the aid of the Southern Rebellion as they had promised to do, were thrown into a minority and were thus disabled from keeping their promise; but they ought now to be recognized and rewarded by the South for having done everything they could, under the circumstances, to aid the Rebellion: they, and the party organization which they lead, ought not to be now abandoned by the South-

ern States. We commend these admissions to the attention of the World. And we venture to suggest that the leaders of Southern opinion are not likely, in their political action, to be guided or governed by gratitude for past promises, so much as by an intelligent estimate of future advantages. They are not in a condition to base their public action upon sentiment. It may be quite true, as undoubtedly it is, that the Democratic leaders did not keen their promises, simply because they could not; but in public affairs it is quite as fatal to be unable as it is to be unwilling, to fulfil pledges on the strength of which allies and associates have staked their existence.

The South has no object in allying its fortunes with a party which is likely to be powerless in the Northern States. Its necessities compel it to do otherwise. It wants helppractical, material, immediate aid; and it must go to those who can give it. The statements on which the Democrats base their appeal to the South are precisely what will keep them out of power in the North. And the South is mite sagacious enough to see it.

In our judgment, the next Presidential elecwill decide the action of the South, and litical character of the country, for a any years to come. The present deon of the most prominent leaders of blican party is to nominate an exresentative of the radical sentiment ndidate; but in our opinion they ason for changing that purpose before nation is made. If the Republicans omination some man whose fidelity on during the war is not open to whose desire for restoration on the ablished by the Union victory is , but who does not assent to any nes of confiscation, impeachment, and general oppression which leaders have promulgated and nd in whose patriotism, sound and firmness of character the counhas full confidence, they will election, and will have a majority hern States as their political allies ure. If they put in nomination a ort of a Republican, they may force e reorganization of political partiest results we can as yet only conjecat we do not believe that any such ent Democrat" as the Courier's corent describes, can ever be elected, or party which supports him can ever nto power.

ske Jans, Judge Sharkey, and Some Great Legal Points.

m the Herald.

All men and many women must have noticed the remarkable similarity between the two great suits of the age—that of Judge Sharkey,

Mr. Buchanan's Jeremiah, and others, who urge that the dreadful oppressor, the United States, is keeping them out of their rights; and the not less wenderful case of certain innumerable and mysterious heirs who prove that the cruel oppressor, old Trinity, keeps them out of their due and true inheritance -all of course for the good of men's souls and the glory of sound religion. It is certain that the question of abstract right is in favor of the oppressed, as it always is. But alas! the terrible facts of possession and power are in favor of the oppressor. Trinity stands there in obdurate stone, perfectly typified by that inflexible steeple—as indifferent to the Anneke Jans argument as if that excellent argument were only one more odor floating up from the Jersey meadows or the scavengers' scows. So stand also the impersonated States as if they were all one Bunker Hill, unshaken by such a legal earthquake as the objections of Sharkey-unsympathizing even with the lamentation of Jeremiah. But when was right ever triumphant in this wicked world? When was it that the law's delay and the insolence of office had not justice and merit at their mercy? What a consolation it must be to the heirs and to Sharkey and to Jeremiah, that there is not a chance for the success of their cases in this world of wrong, since that very fact is such an evidence of the

ustice of their claims! Anneke Jans was the buxom widow of Rolf Janssen, and she married Dominie Bogardus. This all the world knows, or ought to know; for it is part of the history of the golden age of our city. Time went on; the sands ran down the glassy gorge for many pleasant summers, and Anneke Jans, like Dido, and Timandra, and Cleopatra, and other illustrious girls of antiquity, forgot her loves and debts one day, and folded her plump little hands for the long, long sleep. In fact, she died. Now, it had happened to the fair Anneke to have heirs; and the heirs—as heirs will—sold her property and spent the money. The property had been granted to Anneke's first husband by Van Twiller; then the grant had been continued to Anneke by Stuyvesant; it was continued again by the English authorities; the property was sold by the heirs to Lovelace, and in the palmy days of Anne it was given to Trinity. But perhaps it was not properly sold to Lovelace: perhaps one of the eight heirs was not present when the conveyance was made; perhaps the conveyance was null. Why should not the heirs—numbering thousands ake their position on this shadowy "perhaps," and try the case with the present holder, obstinate old Trinity? Let them go on, by all means. They will find it an agreeable way to encourage young men in the study of abstruse points of law-an encouragement that will benefit society and multiply legal tomes. They will find it an effective way to spend their money; and some centuries hence, judge-brought up by Trinity, of coursewill decide that right is entirely on the side of the heirs, but that some technical defect in proceedings vitiates their case from the beinning, and Trinity will chime calmly on arough still other centuries.

This may be very well for impoverished and ambitious heirs; but would it not be superlative folly to reason thus in the matter of Government, and suppose it to be statesmanship? Yet how much better is the case now before the Supreme Court? Not a whit. It is a case in which men have set themselves to the microscopic inspection of the technicalities of law; shutting their eyes to great events. and to the fact that the laws they discuss have been absolutely put aside, and are no more relevant than would be the laws of the Medes and Persians. Here is a learned lawyer, once a Cabinet officer, who gives us a serious recital of the colonial history of the State of Georgia, and the War of Independence, and brings it all down to the present time to show-what? Merely that certain recently made acts of Congress are likely to "violate the Federal Constitution," as it was framed for our Government in pursuance of the peace with Great Britain. Beautiful solicitude for the integrity of the Federal Constitution! The lawyer does not see that the Constitution, so far as it relates to the State for which he pleads, was first violated by that State, and by the war which that Stage waged against the Constitution whose protection it now claims. He does not see that his client slew the defender he now calls upon; and when he prates of violations of the Constitution, he forgets the maxim about coming into court with clean hands.

Judge Sharkey and Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General, and other lawyers, can, it thus appears, easily shut their eyes to a great revolution. It is said that two armies were once unconscious of an earthquake that shook the very field on which they were desperately fighting. Here, however, are men who can not only ignore the shock, but also the ruin left behind-who can argue as if there had been no earthquake in the presence of the rent mountains, the diverted river, the upheaved plain, and the hundred cities whose domes have been dusted down and scattered by the wind. Since learned lawyers can thus ignore one great revolution, we wonder that they did not go a little further and ignore another. Why stop at the Declaration of Independence If this great war just over, with its hundred tremendous battles, was nothing, why perhaps the war that was waged in '76, with its half hundred little skirmishes, was nothing Will not these lawyers prove that we are the subjects of Victoria, as the representative of our some time sovereign George the Third? Let them take it up at once; never mind the facts; the argument will be admirable.

Maximilian in Mexico-Chapter Seven Hundred and Ten.

From the Herald. For some days the curtain has been down on the Mexican scene. There has been an interval-not, perhaps, of peace or even repose; and now the remarkable drama is on the boards once more. Maximilian, Querétaro, Escobedo, prestamos, traitors, foreigners, victory, defeat-there are the familiar words that again shine on les affiches and dazzle the

eyes of a delighted world. Maximilian, it will be remembered, left the city of Mexico with some chosen thousands of men, to shed the last drop of his fine blue blood in defense of the empire at Querétaro, and to cast around that mountain city the halo peculiar to all last ditches. If Queretaro would not be a last ditch, and Max really could not get rid of the stubborn last drop of his fine blue blood, then he was to leave Querétaro, cut his way through the Liberal lines, and escape into United States territory, while all the world would say civil things him, as Don Quixote did of the giant Morgante. That was the plan, and now we see by our

special despatches how it goes on. Querétaro promises well in the ditch line. Max is hemmed in there, and the Liberal forces are drawing closer and closer every day. Max has even become hungry. Indeed, the special fight that our despatches chronicle was apropos to the appetite of Max's troops. They, like so many pollies, wanted crackers. There were

crackers at a hacienda inside the Liberal lines. [A train had arrived that day. This was known in Queretaro, and a body of four thousand men made a sortic with the spirit that animates heroes who go for their rations. But the four thousand men were repulsed and driven into Queretare again by the Liberals; and even if they had captured the hacienda they were too

late, for the rations had been removed before the attempt was made. Is not this the strain that runs through the whole Mexican story-too late! too late! Was not every measure tried too late, and, was not every measure tried too late, and, above all, has not the Hapsburg deferred his departure till it is too late? That may depend upon whether Juarez will care for Mr. Seward's request, or whether Maximilian can consent not to cut the Liberal line all to pieces and to wisely retire by Vera Cruz—still hold-ing out in his interest—and thence take the first steamer for Miramar. Mexican good nature-a Hapsburg relinquishment of his obstinacy! These are slim chances for a man's

Territorial Growth of the United States.

From the Herald. The territorial growth of the United States has been no less surprising than their growth in population. Beginning at the peace of 1783 with only 820,680 square miles, they added 889,579 by the purchase of Louisiana, 66,900 by the acquisition of Florida, 318,000 by the annexation of Texas, 308,052 by the Oregon treaty, and 550,455 by the Mexican treaties. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1800 estimated the land area of the States and Territories at 2,943,257 square miles, or, including the Indian Territory, 3,010,277 square The area of the Russian possessions in America is computed at 481,276 square miles. The annexation of Russian America will swell the grand total of square miles embraced within the United States to 3,491,553. In a little more than eighty years the original dimen-sions of the republic will have thus expanded to an almost fourfold degree. No nation has ever enlarged its boundaries more rapidly to so great an extent or made at less expense more valuable acquisitions. Each of these successive acquisitions has encountered opposition and has been attended with inconveniences, but the latter have all been counterbalanced by precious compensations. This will doubtless prove to be the case with our last accession of territory, and our Fourth of July orators can boast with better reason than ever that ours is surely a "great country."

Territorial Expansion and State Rights.

The acquisition of Russian America, and the visions that acquisition opens of still far-ther territorial aggrandizement, may properly recall attention to the temporarily repudiated doctrine of State rights. When we have acquired Lower California, and Canada, and Cuba, and the Bermudas, and the Sandwich Islands, how are we to govern so vast an empire? By one of these two methods-either by making its various local divisions selfgoverning, or by making the central Government so strong and absolute that it can propel the vital current of authority to the remotest extremities of so extensive a territory. If we go on enlarging, we must either make haste to return to the safe principle of local selfgovernment, or we shall be compelled to exchange our republican forms for a great autocracy, which, under our circumstances, would presently totter and fall to pieces beneath its own tremendous weight.

Our position is, that the State rights doctrine is not an arbitrary dictum of our forefathers, but that its foundations lie in the immutable nature of things. The Constitution s valuable only because it conforms to the wise ordination of nature. We must dismiss the shallow notion that the truth of the State rights doctrine is a mere question of interpreting an old document which might just as well have been made different as made what it is, and which we are just as competent to alter as our ancestors were to frame. That the State rights doctrine is found in the Constitution may have been owing to accident, to caprice, to wilfulness, to a temporary political expediency, to the spirit of the age in which the Constitution was formed. On any of these suppositions, it would deserve no reverence. But if it exists in the Constitution because it first existed in the nature of things; if, from the very genins of free institutions, it is impossible that they should expand over a large area except in conjunction with local selfgovernment, then it will be found as impracticable to argue down and discard the principle of State rights, as it would be to argue down and suppress the ebb and flow of

It is among the fundamental maxims of free government, that the laws shall be made by one body of men and administered by another; in other words, that the legislative and judicial functions shall be exercised by different departments. In an absolute monarchy, where the chief executive both makes the laws and administers them, the laws may be perpetually altered to suit the occasion, and legal controversies can at any time be cut short by the arbitrary will of the sovereign. But it is of the very essence of a free government that there should be a separate and independent judiciary, with a jurisdic tion co-extensive with the law-making power. Legal rights can be maintained only in the courts, and as the laws proceeding from one authority should have one consistent interpretation, there must of necessity be one Supreme Court of Appeals to enforce uniformity upon the inferior tribunals. If, therefore, a free Government, extending over a vast area with infinitely diversified interests, does not restrict its juris diction to a very few necessary objects, there is no possibility of an adequate judiciary system for the administration of its laws. Even in the single State of New York, the growth of business has outrun the sufficiency of our highest Court. There is a practical denial of justice by the inability our Court of Appeals to keep within several years of the close of its calendar. Now imagine that not only all this mass of business, but that of all the States and of two-thirds of the North American continent, were transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States, in addition to the properly Federal cases which come before that tribunal. This is what must necessarily take place if Congress continues to draw the local concerns of the States within the vortex of its law-making power. The Government would then inevitably break down by the want of a judiciary adequate to administer the laws. It would be easy enough, to be sure, to organize a sufficiency of inferior courts; but as throughout a vast empire they would administer the same laws, the appeals would be multitudinous, and overwhelming, and the court of last resort would be buried "deeper than plummet ever sounded" beneath the in-

coming floods of its ever-accumulating busi-

ness. From the very nature of the thing,

If there were several, their decisions, like these of the inferior tribunals, would constantly clash, and there would be no uniform interpretation of the laws.

It is clear, therefore, that, in view of the expansion of our system over larger and larger areas, we must either restrict the Federal Government to the fewest possible functions, or else exchange our free institutions for a colossal despotism. But even a despotism would be incapable of governing so large a country from one centre of authority. Our population is too active, its interests are too various, for any one Government to superintend its concerns, even at present; much less in the future stages of our prodigious growth. Our foreign affairs, the mutual relations of the States among themselves, and commerce, comprehend all that should be brought within the scope of the central authority; and with our national progress these will be found to be all that it can properly attend to. The sheer impossibility of administering local affairs will either cause them to be abandoned to the State Governments, or else a vain and abortive attempt to build up a monarchy will lead to a general disruption.

Even the present injurious attempt to govern the Southern States from Washington succeeds only by using the State machinery created by the people. But as that machinery no longer derives its authority from the people, but from Federal sufferance, it will soon ose all its vitality, if the new system is continued; as a tree torn up by the roots soon becomes dry and sapless unless it be again planted in its native soil. When you have extinguished the political life by which the State Governments are created and sustained, the Governments themselves cannot long continue. The affairs which they administer would more and more become subject to the egislation of Congress, and the Federal Government, like a top-heavy tower raised to an enormous height, would ere long be unable to sustain its own weight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Manager may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGEB,

41514t Recording Secretary pro tem.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETRO.

LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 42 WALNUT
Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17,
1807, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors
will be held.

W. MOONEY,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,60,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors. \$157w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler. NOTICE,—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at concert Hall, No. 1219 OHES. NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-DAY, the 36th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage; approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,009 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholaers for their action in the premises.

EDMUND SMITH,

By order of the Board of Direc EDMUND SMITH CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE,—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportaion Company will be held at the Company's Office, in
Bordeniown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867,
the Colock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
serve for the ensuing year.

serve for the ensuing year,
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C, and A. R. and T. Co. CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY,-A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BITIA TRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board, 3 19 3hts JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILBOAD COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the per value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.
The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be
closed on the 26th, and remain so until the 25th.
4 10 tuthstml M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVE-MENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA ENCHANGE, April 2, 1867. The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on IUE SDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1887. I II this tulet GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD WAY, N. Y. do tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

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V. E. ARCHAMBAULT. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.27, and \$1.50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, \$6c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$1.75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Henp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 50c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, \$7c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, \$1 to \$1.50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintses, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

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N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. there can be but one final court of appeals.

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LADIES' CLOAKINGS. Imported Cloakings, elegant new styles. American Cloakings, cheaper, and very hand-

me, Plain and Neat Fancies for Short Sacques. Single Width Cloakings, prices very low. CASSIMERES.

75 cent Cassimeres, all-wool, fair quality. 75 cent Cassimeres, an-wood, and quarty, 90, 95c. and \$1.00 Cassimeres, good goods. \$1.25 Cassimeres, last year's price was \$1.75. Fine Black Cassimeres, \$1.50 upwards. Unrivalled assortment men's and boys' wear, LINEN GOODS.

Fancy Linen Drills for boys, French Fancy Drills and Duck. White Linen Drills and Duck. Coating and Blouse Linens, cheap Blay Linens low, by the piece or yard, Dress Linens, Brown Mollands, etc., piece or Tailor's Canvas, every grade, piece or yard. Some large auction purchases at unusually low, prices by the piece.

WHITE GOODS. Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets and Nain-ORS. Large and Small Plaid Nainsooks. 1916 in Swiss, Dimity, India Twilis. Bishop's Lawn, Long Lawn, Linen Cambric.

White Plane, some extra cheap lots,

Hemstitch, from auction, 25, 33, 38, 45 and 50c. Linen Cambrie, 1254, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents, Tucked, Mourning, Clear and Boys' Hdkfs, Silk, of American manufacture. Ladies' Gloves, white, buff, and mode Berlin. Hosiery, a very fair assortment. [12 stuth sp

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Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled
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NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

Travelling Dress Linens, SEVERAL NEW SHADES OF PLAIN LINEN FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES,

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PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT. HAVE JUST OPENED

One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, \$1'20 a yard. Fine Quality French Percales. All-wool Delaines, choice snades. Melange Poplins, very cheap. Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpaca Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap, Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams, Black and White Balmoral Skirts,

WHITE GOODS:

Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, cry cheap;
White Piques, 50, 60, 62%, 55, 75, 80c., and \$1.
Bull Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss
Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarietans.
A new lot of Figured Swiss Muils, very cheap.
White Marseliles and Honeycomb Quilts,
Colored Alhambra Quilts,

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS: Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels. Best makes Shirting Lineas. Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

MUSLINS! Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting

Musius.

Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkis.

Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Berlin Gloves.

Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.

Ladies' English Silk Gloves.

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported. PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets. N. B .- Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks aud A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres, Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts

229 FARIES & WARNER, NORTH NINTH STREET. ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 55c, a yard,
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poli de Chevres, etc. DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.

2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 125/c., worth 15c, by
the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, 50c,
Pillow-case Muslin, 1½ yard wide, 25c,
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c,
Best makes of Bleached Muslins,
One bale of good Russia Crasb, 12c,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvaie Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c, all wool Flannel in cliv,
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c,
Meltons, for boys' wear, 68c,
Spring Balmorals, \$125,

WHITE GOODS: WHITE GOODS:

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains, Large Plaid Naimsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 63c. Plaid Naimsooks, 25, 31, 37/5c., etc. Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37/5c., etc. Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37/5c., 45, 50, and 60c. Plain and Striped Naimsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc. Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc. Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc. Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37/5c, 45, 50, 35, 62/5c, and 75c. Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c. 50 doz. Misses' Linen Hd&fa., 10c. Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 56 and 62/5c. Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear. Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders Hd&fs., etc. Hosiery at reduced prices. Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c, up. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. G. F. Veivet Ribbons, all widths. 3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc. 2000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc. FARIES & WARNER,

229]] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

BEAUTIFUL GOODS, FASHIONABLE GOODS, DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS SILE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS WHITE GOODS.

GOODS FOR MEN. GOODS FOR BOYS GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT, THORNLEY'S, N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING

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GARDEN STREETS, Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large stock to select from. "ONE PRICE CASH STORE" THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853, AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILES. DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS. LINENS, MOURNING GOODS,

CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISM-ING DRY GOODS,

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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